

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	CRIMINAL ACTION NO.
v.)	2:23cr296-MHT
)	(WO)
DEION LARRY JAMAR MANGUM)	

OPENING INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY

Members of the Jury:

You have now been sworn as the jury to try this case. By your verdict you will decide the disputed issues of fact. I will decide all questions of law that arise during the trial and, before you retire to deliberate together and decide the case at the end of the trial, I will instruct you on the rules of law that you must follow and apply in reaching your decision.

Because you will be called upon to decide the facts of the case, you should give careful attention to the testimony and evidence presented for your consideration during the trial, but you should keep an open mind and should not form or state any opinion about the case one way or the other until you have heard all of the evidence and have had the benefit of the closing

arguments of the lawyers, as well as my instructions to you on the applicable law.

During the trial, you must not conduct any independent research about this case, the matters in the case, or the individuals or entities involved in the case. In other words, you should not consult dictionaries or reference materials, search the internet, websites, blogs, or use any other electronic tools to obtain information about this case or to help you decide the case. Please do not try to find out information from any source outside the confines of this courtroom. Until you retire to deliberate, you may not discuss this case with anyone, even your fellow jurors. After you retire to deliberate, you may begin discussing the case with your fellow jurors, but you cannot discuss the case with anyone else until you have returned a verdict and the case is at an end.

I hope that for all of you this case is interesting and noteworthy. I know that many of you use phones,

computers, the internet, smart devices, and other tools of technology. You must not use these tools to communicate electronically with anyone, including fellow jurors, about the case. This includes your family and friends. In other words, you may not communicate with anyone, including fellow jurors, about the case on your phone, computer, the internet, or smart devices; through mail, text messaging, or any app or website; or by way of any other social networking websites, including Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, and TikTok.

Finally, you must not permit anyone to attempt to discuss this case with you or in your presence. Indeed, it would be a violation of federal law for anyone to attempt to discuss this case with you or to attempt to influence you in any way in this case. In addition, if anyone should attempt to discuss this case with you or attempt to influence you in this case, you are required by federal law to report such attempt to

me immediately, and your failure to report such an attempt immediately to me would be a violation of federal law itself. If you receive a Twitter message, Facebook post, email, or any other message or comment about the case, you should immediately notify the court.

Insofar as the lawyers are concerned, as well as others whom you may come to recognize as having some connection with the case, you are instructed that, in order to avoid even the appearance of impropriety, you should have no conversation whatever with those persons while you are serving on the jury. This is the one time when you must suspend Southern hospitality. Therefore, you should not hold it against the lawyers and parties if they fail to say hello or engage in nice greetings, for it is important that no one can even speculate that anyone has made any inappropriate contact with you.

The reasons for these cautions, of course, lie in

the fact that it will be your duty to decide this case only on the basis of the testimony, evidence, and stipulated facts presented during the trial without consideration of any other matters whatever.

Evidence can come in many forms. It can be testimony about what someone saw or heard or smelled. It can be an exhibit admitted into evidence. It can be someone's opinion. Some evidence proves a fact indirectly, such as a witness who saw wet grass outside and people walking into the courthouse carrying wet umbrellas might help prove that it had been raining. Indirect evidence, sometimes called circumstantial evidence, is simply a chain of circumstances that proves a fact. As far as the law is concerned, it makes no difference whether evidence is direct or indirect. You may choose to believe or disbelieve either kind and should give every piece of evidence whatever weight you think it deserves.

From time to time during the trial, I may be called

upon to make rulings of law on motions or objections made by the lawyers. You should not infer or conclude from any ruling I may make that I have any opinions on the merits of the case favoring one side or the other. And if I sustain an objection to a question that goes unanswered by the witness, you should not speculate on what answer might have been given nor should you draw any inferences or conclusions from the unanswered question itself. Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken and that you disregard or ignore the evidence. That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider that evidence.

Also, during the trial it may be necessary for me to confer with the lawyers from time to time out of your hearing concerning questions of law or procedure that require consideration by the court alone. On some occasions you may be excused from the courtroom as a convenience to you and to us while I discuss such matters with the lawyers. I will try to limit such

interruptions as much as possible, but you should remember at all times the importance of the matter you are here to determine and should be patient even though the case may seem to go slowly.

As you know, this is a criminal case. There are three basic rules about a criminal case that you must keep in mind.

First, the defendant is presumed innocent until proven guilty. The indictment against the defendant brought by the government is only an accusation, nothing more. It is not proof of guilt or anything else. The defendant therefore starts out with a clean slate.

Second, the burden of proof is on the government until the very end of the case. The defendant has no burden to prove his innocence or to present any evidence, or to testify. Since the defendant has the right to remain silent and may choose whether to testify, you cannot legally put any weight on a

defendant's choice not to testify. It is not evidence.

Third, the government must prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. I will give you further instructions on this point later, but bear in mind that the level of proof required is high.

I caution that you are not to decide this case based on explicit or implicit biases.

Everyone, including me, has feelings, assumptions, perceptions, fears, and stereotypes, that is, "implicit biases," that we may not be aware of. These hidden thoughts can impact what we see and hear, how we remember what we see and hear, and how we make important decisions.

Because you are making very important decisions in this case, I strongly encourage you to evaluate the evidence carefully and to resist jumping to conclusions based on personal likes or dislikes, generalizations, gut feelings, prejudices, sympathies, stereotypes, or biases.

The law demands that you return a just verdict, based solely on the evidence, your individual evaluation of that evidence, your reason and common sense, and these instructions.

Reach your verdict without discrimination and without consideration of the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex of the defendant, any witness, or any attorney. You are not to return a verdict for or against the defendant unless you would return the same verdict without regard to his race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex.

Our system of justice is counting on you to render a fair decision based on the evidence, not on biases.

Because transcripts of this trial will not be available to you during your deliberations, you are permitted to take notes during the trial if you want to do so, and the courtroom deputy will provide pads and pens or pencils for each of you. On the other hand, of course, you are not required to take notes if you do

not want to. That will be left up to you, individually. If you do decide to take notes, be careful not to get so involved in note-taking that you become distracted from the ongoing proceedings. Also, your notes should be used only as aids to your memory; whether you take notes or not, you should rely upon your own independent recollection or memory of what the testimony was and should not be unduly influenced by the notes of other jurors. Notes are not entitled to any greater weight than are the recollections or impressions of each juror as to what the testimony was.

As to Covid-19 or other health concerns, you have discretion as to whether to wear a mask; that decision is up to you. We have free masks available for all of you. You need only ask any court official for one. Also, we have free Covid "rapid tests." You need only ask for one orally or you can hand a note, requesting one, to a security officer and any other court official in private.

Finally, if you should wish to send me a message, please reduce your message to writing and hand it to one of the security officers, who will then bring it to my attention. I will then respond to you either in writing or in person--and in private if you want.

Now, we will begin by affording the lawyers for each side an opportunity to make opening statements to you in which they may explain the issues in the case and summarize the facts they expect the evidence will show. After all the testimony and evidence has been presented, the lawyers will then be given another opportunity to address you at the end of the trial and make their summations or final arguments in the case. The statements that the lawyers make now, as well as the arguments they present at the end of the trial, are not to be considered by you either as evidence in the case (which comes only from the witnesses and exhibits) or as your instruction on the law (which will come only from me). Nevertheless, these statements and arguments

are intended to help you understand the issues and the evidence as it comes in, as well as the positions taken by both sides. So I ask that you now give the lawyers your close attention as I recognize them for the purpose of making opening statements.